

T H E
F A L S E S T E P S
O F T H E
M I N I S T R Y, &c.

My LORD,

I Agree intirely with your Lordship, that it is high Time to put an End to *Faction*: and that in order to it, nothing should be done which might tend to inflame Men's Minds, and prevent the *Union* so necessary to make his Majesty's Government easy.

Your Lordship is of Opinion, that the Calling the late *Managers* to Account, would have that ill Tendency, that they would not only be espous'd by the *Jacobite* Party, but by many *Churchmen*; either deceiv'd by their pretended Zeal to the *Church*, or engag'd by Interest in their Preservation; which *Objections* of your Lordship's I shall also consider; but in Matters of *Justice* the *Law* should have its free Course without weighing the Consequences: *Fiat Justitia ruat Mundus*, is an Axiom as True as it is Old; and no Constitution can support it self where Power is wanting to punish. Were those *Jacobites* and deluded *Churchmen* as Formidable by their Numbers as their Principles, the Cry of an Injur'd Nation should prevail against all their *Clamour*, and the *Guilty* receive their Reward, or the *Innocent* can never be safe.

But when it shall appear, that all the good Effects of the late glorious War were ruin'd at once by their begging *France* to put an End to it, by their Sacrificing the Interests and Liberties of *Europe* to their Ambition, that they have render'd an Expence of above One hundred Millions usefess, and by a scandalous Treaty given up all the Glory and Advantage of Ten Years Victory ; when their Deeds of Darkeness shall be brought to Light ; when their Intrigues with *France* to destroy the *Dutch*, the Emperor, and at last our Selves, to introduce the *Pretender*, and with him Popery, Poverty, and Slavery ; When that black Scene, I say, shall be laid open, I doubt not, but the People of *Great Britain* will hardly have Patience to forbear doing themselves Justice ; and that even the *Tories* will be the first to demand it on those that so wickedly abus'd and betray'd them.

What are these Men that we need be apprehensive of Arming the Laws against them ? I am far from *delighting* in Blood, tho' I must own I did *delight* in our War with *France* ; far from taking Pleasure in the Misfortunes of the Miserable. But the Destruction these Men were bringing upon us was so dreadful and so near, one cannot think of it without Horror ; nor will the Constitution ever recover its Health and Vigor, till it is purg'd of those ill Humours that were the Cause of its Sickness and Danger.

Besides, how can we prove to all *Europe*, that it was not the *British Nation* who abandon'd their Confederates, some to Slavery, and others to Slaughter, but a vile, profligate *Faction*, if we do not bring their Leaders forth, and shew to all Mankind, that we are guiltless of their Crimes by punishing the *Criminals*. Will any Prince or State be willing to trust us, and enter again into *Alliance* with Us, if those who deserted the last so shamefully and treache-

rouly be not call'd to Account for it? Who will treat with us again, if the Men who broke almost a Hundred *Treaties* at once do it, not only with Impunity but Reward, if they wear those *Garters*, and enjoy those *Honours* and *Fortunes* they purchas'd by their *Treachery* to their Country and its *Confederates*? What Security will *Foreigners* think there is in our *Engagements*, when to break the strictest in the most insolent and ruinous manner, has been the Way to *Titles* and *Estates*, and we have not had *Courage* and *Wisdom* enough to right our selves and them? Shall not we be lookt upon by all the World as the weakest and most wretched of Mankind, who being conscious of the *Wrongs* we have suffer'd, yet dare not, or know not how to do our selves *Justice*?

I remember, that soon after the *Revolution*, there were a Set of Men employ'd, who had been instrumental in making that *Revolution* necessary: Men who had gone as great Lengths with King *James* towards bringing in Popery and Slavery, as either *Jeffreys* or *Peters*; and what was the Consequence of it, but continual *Treachery* and *Confusion*? Inso-much we are told, that the City of *Amsterdam*, whose Power is so great in *Holland*, that it may be said they have the Purse in their Hands, has had ever since a Bias to *France*, despairing of seeing any good Measures taken in *England*, where many of the Old *Ministry* whom they abominated, were made use of. For, says an Author of that Time, They would sooner incline to put the *Marshal de Boufflers* at the Head of their Troops, and the *Marquis de Torcy* to preide in their Assemblies, than trust the Movement of their Affairs to any of King *Charles the Second's*, or King *James the Second's* *Emmisaries*. I must confess it is not many Months ago, that if we had shifted Hands with the *French*, I should not have been more apprehensive of the Designs of our *Ministers* against our *Religion* and *Liberty*: and shall we have no

Examples to deter any future Traytors from making the like Sacrifices of our *Honour, Trade, and Safety*, to their *Malice, Pride, or Interest*.

I know very well, and rejoice in it, that the People of *Great Britain* are the best Natur'd in the World, that they are apt to forget a Man's Guilt in their Compassion for his *Misfortune*. But we are told in Divine Writ, that *Mercy* is sometimes *Cruelty*; and surely it can never be more so, than when those who had brought us to the very Brink of *Destruction*, and hazarded the great *Happiness* we now enjoy, a Blessing we could never value enough, till we were in Possession of it, escape with Impunity, and are preserv'd perhaps for an Opportunity by new Tricks and new Treasons to accomplish their Hellish Designs.

There was, as I have hinted, a *Party* in *England* at the *Revolution*, that had nothing in their Mouths but *Clemency* and *Moderation*, that were for forgetting who were the *Instruments* in the *Invasions* made upon the *Charters* of *England*, of the *Dispensing Power*, of the *Murder* of the best *Patriots*, and all the *Tyrannical Practices* of the former *Reigns*, and trusting those *Instruments* again in *King William's*, which was the Rise of all that great King's *Difficulties*, and of all the *Miseries* that we have since felt or fear'd.

Accordingly, as soon as ever that *Party* found they could not hinder the *Prince of Orange's* being declar'd *King*, they fell in very zealously with his Interest, boasting themselves to be the only *Men* for *Monarchy*, that they always defended the *Prerogatives of the Crown*, which they did on Two Accounts, the One to ingratiate themselves with him by their *Flatteries*; the Other to render him odious to the People as affecting an *Absolute Power*. They immediately offer'd their Service to the Court, were accepted, and their Leader, *Sir Edward Sey-*

in continual Danger of Prosecution for their Estates and Lives, for what they had done in King Charles and King James's Reigns, were impatiently soliciting an *Act of Indemnity*, and their Argument for it, was the best that could have been given against it. Many Securities were offer'd for the Peoples Liberties in Parliament, these Men violently oppos'd it; and tho' we cannot believe King William, who had sav'd our *Liberties*, would favour them on that Score, yet his *Ministers*, who lov'd Power as well as King James's, did not fail to let the *Party* see it would be the only Way for them to come into Employment again.

Some Members of *Parliament* took hold of this Disposition of the *Ministry* to procure that fatal *Act*, the Source of all our Misfortunes, by pretending they durst not displease the *House of Commons* in arguing for the Crown as they would, while severe Rods were over them; and the *Ministry*, to open their Mouths, often press'd and perswaded the King to Move the House to hasten the *Indemnity Bill*. To the Objections that the King's best Friends made against it, was said then, as perhaps it may be now, that a Pardon would be the only way to unite all People to our King, and take off their Thoughts from returning to King James. The *Convention* in framing that *Bill*, took infinite Pains so to form it, as might have answer'd all the Ends of *Mercy*, yet with due Regard to *Justice*, and the future Safety of the King and Government. They resolv'd that there should be but few *Exceptions*, but that some were necessary to be punish'd for *Example's* sake: Which was so distastful to the *Ministers*, that those *Members* who were not of the *Criminal Party*, were represented at Court as Men studying *Revenge*, setting up a *Faction*, and driving off those who would gladly come into the King's Interest. A noble Lord tells us on this Occasion, That he had often seen those impudently Whifpering such

Falshoods at Whitehall, who he knew did in private ridicule both King William and Queen Mary, Drink their Confusion and Damnation. By these Intinuations they prevail'd with the Court to be for an *Absolute General Indemnity*; Complementing the King so far, as to declare they would rather be content with an *Act of Grace* from Himself, than the Convention's *Indemnity-Bill*, clog'd with *Exceptions and Limitations*. Thus, says the same Noble Lord, did they creep into Court, get themselves *Indemnify'd*, and then put into Places of Power and Trust, overlookt those whom they oppress'd before, and carry'd on their Old Designs in the former Reigns. I shall here give your Lordship some Reflections of that Noble Member of your most Honourable House, they being very à propos to the *Indemnity* pleaded for by our late Manager's Friends and Accomplices. It was not easy, says his Lordship, to discern the hidden Treachery to the King's Interest, in seeking a Thing so seemingly harmless as a *General Indemnity*. But the Designers knew the *Mischievous Consequences* of it; they understood that it would amount to our King's forsaking, or rather renouncing some of the chief declared Causes of his coming in Arms. He had call'd God to Witness, that he came to execute Justice upon those Evil Ministers of the late King's, who had subverted the Government to introduce Popery and Slavery.

Here I cannot help observing, that the Ministers of King James's Tyranny had not betray'd and insulted us in so flagrant a manner as the late Managers. They had not enter'd into *Private Treaties* with the French King; nay, some of them refus'd to do it, when Monsieur *Bonrepos* came over to persuade them to it; they had not renounc'd the *Treaties* between England and all other Nations of Europe, and given up their *Liberties* to the Power of France. They had not, in a word, been guilty of such general and such fatal Offences, who in Par-

particulars they also had err'd most enormously. His Lordship continues, *The Disaffected Party knew the Act of Indemnity would prevent the Terror in Futurity of Exemplary Punishments upon the greatest Traytors, which ought to have been one of the greatest Securities of our Liberties and Lives against the Evil Ministers of our Princes. They foresaw it would dishonour both King and Parliament, who had declar'd divers Barbarous Murders to be committed upon Persons of Honour, and worthy Defenders of our Liberties; while their Murderers should stand indemnify'd, and possess of some of the greatest Authorities in the Kingdom. They were well advis'd, that it would secure the worst Instruments of the former Tyrannies to be ready to continue the like Mischiefs, and so insinuate themselves into the King's Councils, upon pretence of their being experienc'd in Government, and always zealous for Monarchy.*

Having obtain'd this Bill of Indemnity with these Traiterous Views, it not only spirited all the Enemies to the Government, by seeing the Greatest living in defiance of Justice, but discourag'd its Friends in their Design of taking just Measures for securing their Liberties for ever. It also increas'd the Number of the Disaffected Party, and gave them Power by their Wiles and Artifices to obstruct whatever was offer'd in Parliament for the good of the King and Kingdom.

It was not long after, that a Bill was brought into the House of Commons, to exclude all such Persons from the Magistracy in Corporations, who had been Principal Betrayers and Surrenderers of Charters, which would have been a Punishment for the Inferior Offenders, and have brought those Men into the Magistracy that had oppos'd King James's Practices, to subvert our Religion, Laws and Liberties. To this the now Indemnify'd Faction objected, that such a Bill would create a Multitude of Enemies and keep up such Quarrels and Feuds as would se

all the Cities and Towns a Fire. So Impudent were they, as to advise the King to influence some Members of Parliament to oppose the Passing of this Bill; which being lost, most of the Offenders in King James's Reign kept their Places in the Corporations, govern'd Elections, and return'd such Members as made it their Business to bring the Government into continual Difficulties in favour of King James and France. There have Two Acts pass'd lately which have quite another Tendency than this Corporation-Act, and may doubtless be improv'd to the Advantage of the late Managers, if they go off thus, and their very Guilt may one time or other be their Merit.

The next Error this Indemnify'd Party made the Court commit, was in the Affair of the Lieutenancy. There was a Lord Lieutenant of a County, who being about to draw up a List of his Deputies, was told by too good Authority, That his List would not be approv'd, if he left out those that had been put in by King James, tho' they had too much serv'd his Interest: That he must not regard what they had been, and what they had done under King James, if they would then take Commissions from King William. And accordingly the greatest Part of the Deputy-Lieutenants were of the same Stamp with the London Lieutenancy, where those who most comply'd with King James to destroy the Liberties of the City, were put into that Commission, made Collonels and Captains; nay, the Frenzy went so far, that several Officers, who had been put in upon the Revolution, and had been the greatest Friends to it, were turn'd out to make room for the Indemnify'd Men; who under pretence of being the most zealous Champions of the Crown and Church, engross'd for a while the Credit of the Court; and being entrusted by them, made that use of their Trust, which one might expect from Men of Arbitrary and Persecuting Principles.

traying the *Government* wherever they were employ'd, to restore *Popery* and *Slavery*.

I might give a hundred Instances of their *Treachery* to King *William*; but 'tis so fresh in most of our Memories, that it would be as needless a Task as an unpleasant One. 'Twill be sufficient to name some of the *Lieutenancy* of *London* to judge of what *Stamp* they were in other Places: No less than 60 of that *Lieutenancy* were of the *Indemnify'd* Party; Men that had been *Surrenderers* of *Charters*, and *Betrayers* of the *City Liberties*; Men that would have been all unqualify'd, had the *Corporation-Act* pass'd, which the *Indemnify'd* very wisely obstructed and prevented. I shall give a List of some of those whom the Ministry put into that Important *Commission*, by which the *Jacobite* Interest were strengthen'd, and without which it had then languish'd, and dy'd in that City.

William Dodson,
Ralph Box,
William Withers,
Rob. Bedingsfield,
John Midgley,
John Genew,
Tho. Blackmore,
Rich. Beauchamp,
Anth. Gregory,
William Lewen,
Peter Floyer,
John Moore,
John Webb,
Percival Gilborn,
Richard Alie,

Edward Herne,
Law. Coles,
George Newland,
John Kent,
Sam. Gerrard,
Tho. Langham,
Rich. Hoare,
Sam. Ongley,
Rob. Brough,
Sam. Clerke,
Rich. Hamond,
Rich. Weedon,
Will. Woodroffe,
Abrah. Jaggard,
John Knapp, &c.

Now to shew that they were of the *Indemnify'd* Party, I need only mention what is said of them in

of them to the Parliament. *These are the Men*, says the Author, *that care not what becomes of their Country*, so King James comes in again: They long to be at their old Trade, of making Work for the Hangman. You may pick up several of 'em in the famous Trials of the Lord Russell, Colonel Sidney, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Mr. Papillon, Mr. Bateman, and those barbarous Prosecutions of Oates under Jeffereys. And what was the Effect of trusting these Men again? Why, the very first Year they came into play, they presented the *Petition* above-mention'd to the House of Commons, humbly desiring, that Sir Thomas Pilkington might be remov'd from being Lord Mayor, Sir Leonard Robinson from being Chamberlain, Sir William Ashburst, Sir Humphry Edwin, and others, from being Aldermen; as the Prayer of that Petition sets forth, after several false Accusations, in these Words,

Wherefore your Petitioners having by these Evil Practices, all their Ancient Rights and Privileges invaded, and neither Mayor, Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Common-Council, or Town-Clerk, as of Right they ought to have; and being elsewhere without Remedy, humbly Pray such Relief in the Premises, as shall consist with the Wisdom and Justice of this Honourable House.

I shall not go about to prove the *Falsities* in this *Petition*, it having no Relation to my Purpose. I find it done already to my Hands in the before-mention'd *Reflections* upon it; but must observe, that these *Indemnify'd Men* having taken Heart by their *Impunity*, instead of a *Defensive*, enter'd upon an *Offensive War* with the Friends of the Revolution; and instead of being punish'd for their past Offences, demanded the *Punishment* of Others for their Zeal to King William and his Government, that being in Effect the only Fault they could find with

them. Every one knows the Influence the *London* Lieutenancy has upon *Elections* both of *Members* of *Parliament* and *Magistrates*, and the employing these Men having had the same ill Consequences in such Cases as is to be expected from the like Influence ; thus it came, that the *Parliament* was compos'd of an Unnatural Medley of *Williamites* and *Jacobites* ; and the latter, tho' the *Minority*, by the Assistance of their Friends without doors, found Means to obstruct the Measures of the Government by *delaying* Supplies, or giving *Deficient* Ones, by raising unnecessary *Debates*, and putting the King's Friends on all manner of Difficulties. The Insolence of these *Indemnify'd Men*, both within Doors and without, kept the *Jacobite* Party alive, which otherwise must have sunk for ever under the *Justice* of the *Revolution*.

I beg leave here to repeat to your Lordship a Passage or two of a Writer of those Times in a Treatise, entituled, *An Enquiry into the Causes of the late Obstructions of publick Affairs* : Because we there may see what was the Consequence of the *Lenity* of the then Government, and what the Behaviour of the Persons whom it had spar'd.

" This brings us to another Consideration, says
 " my Author, of the ungrateful Use and Advantages
 " that the Factious Party among us have made of
 " the Indulgence and Forbearance that has been
 " shewn them. 'Tis a Common Saying, that 'tis pity
 " fair Weather should do any Harm. I am sure 'tis so
 " in Government, whose greatest and most charming
 " Attribute is Clemency. But in new Estab-
 " lishments, if the Sword of Justice be kept per-
 " petually sheath'd, Malefactors will become In-
 " solent : They will be inclin'd to think the Go-
 " vernment looks upon it self to stand upon Cour-
 " tesy ; that it is precarious, and dares not take
 " notice of the most open Affronts. Their Inso-
 " lence

“ lence long since was sufficient Demonstration to
 “ Discerning Men, of what Designs were hatch-
 “ ing ; which would be worth while to trace from
 “ the Twilight, to the Broad Day of the present
 “ Discovery of the Plot.

How seasonable are these Considerations at this time ? What could be parallel to the Insolence of the late *Managers* ? Did they not Triumph over our *Understandings*, as well as *Liberty* and *Safety* ? Did they not Insult us with Menaces, when we upbraided them with their Favouring the *Pretender*, and enjoyn us to believe they were for his present *Majesty*, when they had sworn in their Secret *Cabals* to bring in the *Impostor* ? Their Plot was then a *Twilight*, 'tis now a *Broad Day* ; and may we not be assur'd, that if they and their *Abettors* meet with the same *Lenity* the *Jacobites*, their Predecessors, did at the *Revolution*, the Government will meet with the same *Difficulties* and *Danger*, and its Friends with the same *Treatment*.

The *Act* of Grace upon King *William's* Accession to the Throne was so contrary to his true Interest, that the *Jacobites* despair'd at first of getting it ; and some of them laugh'd at the Court for giving it them, when they had got it ; saying, *They doubted not to serve the Exceptions that were left in the Act, as they had done those that were flung out ; make them useless by their Interest with the Ministers ; and truly they did so in a great Measure.* A few Persons were frown'd upon, but not a Man punish'd either in Body or Goods : Insomuch that I heard a Man of good Sense and Experience in Business say, *He would have laid an even Wager upon Jeffery's Head, had he liv'd, against any other Man's, that he would have the Seals before him.* I cannot think that however ; but considering that when afterwards Mr. *Prideaux* brought his Case into Parliament, and could not have Justice for 15000 *l.* *Jefferies* had ex-
 tortured

torted of him in the *West*, one may with Reason question whether that Infamous *Judge* would not have far'd as well as *Kirk*, and Others, whose Hands were dipt in *English* and Protestant Blood as well as his. Among the rest, there was a vile Fellow, Sir *Nicholas Butler*, whom King *Charles* the Second took out of an *Anabaptist* Conventicle, to employ him as a *Lion*, and from a *Quack* rais'd him to be an Under-Minister to his Prime Plot-makers, whom King *James* Knighted, and made a *Privy-Counsellor* upon his turning *Papist*, who had had a Finger in almost all the *Enormities* of those Two Reigns; and conscious of his Guilt, durst not shew his Head for a Year after the *Revolution*; but finding the Coast was clear, and no Body call'd to an Account, he return'd peaceably to his House at *Edmonton*, and dy'd in his Bed, as much against his own Expectation as other Men's.

It was this unseasonable and unreasonable Clemency of the *Ministry* at that time which encourag'd the *French* to Brave us in our Harbours. They could not want *Intelligence* of our Weakness, when any *Jacobite* could so easily procure it, and so safely transmit it to them; and if they did not Invade us, it was probably more out of Distrust of those *Traitors*, than Fear of their Enemies. For having deserted King *James* himself, it had been no Wonder if they had abandon'd them, if they could not have done their Business without their Help; the *Jacobites*, I mean those who pretended to be *Protestants*, being for the most part compos'd then of such Persons as fear'd Punishment, or expected Preferment. The *Disappointed* fell in with the *Disaffected*; and tho' in their Resentment they might promise much, and do much too, yet *France* did not care to trust them, tho' she made use of them to embroil and retard King *William's* Measures.

The

The *Scots*, in the *Affair of the Revolution*, did two Things, in which they shew'd themselves to be true Lovers of their Country, and to understand her Constitution and Interest. I beg your Lordship's Pardon for digressing a little from my Subject, which I shall come to again immediately. One was, that instead of making *James Abdicate*, they declar'd he had fore-faulted the Crown, and the other, their *Vote* to disable all Persons from Places of Trust and Profit that were not Men of *Revolution-Principles*. This *Vote*, had it had the Royal Assent, would have ruin'd *Hamilton's* Faction in that Kingdom; they being supported purely by the Credit they had with some of the *Scots* Ministers, and by creeping themselves insensibly into the *Ministry*. The *Vote* it self is very well worth your perusal, and is as follows:

“ The King's and Queen's Majesties, considering
 “ that the Estates of this Kingdom have by their
 “ Vote declar'd their Sense and Opinion, that such
 “ as have in the former Evil Government been grie-
 “ vious to the Nation, or have shew'd Disaffection
 “ to the happy Change, by the Blessing of God
 “ now brought about, or have been Retarders or Ob-
 “ structers of the Good Designs of the said Estates in
 “ their Meeting, are not fit to be employ'd in the
 “ Management of the Affairs of this Kingdom, do
 “ with the Advice and Consent of the Estates in
 “ Parliament now Assembled, Statute and Ordain,
 “ That no Persons, of whatsoever Rank or Degree,
 “ who in the former Evil Government have been
 “ grievous to the Nation by acting in the Incroach-
 “ ments mention'd in the Articles of the Claim of
 “ Right, which are declar'd to be contrary to Law;
 “ or who hath shew'd Disaffection to the Happy
 “ Change, by the Blessing of God now brought a-
 “ bout, by acting in Opposition thereunto, since
 “ the Time that the King and Queen now Reign-
 “ ing were proclaim'd; or who hath been a Retar-
 “ der

“ der or Obstructor of the Good Designs of the
 “ said Estates, *viz.* The Securing the Protestant
 “ Religion; the Settling the Crown; the Esta-
 “ blishing the Rites of the Lieges, and the Redres-
 “ sing their Grievances, by acting contrary to these
 “ Good Designs, since the Time that they became
 “ publick by Vote and Acts of the Meeting, be al-
 “ lowed to possess, or be admitted into any Publick Trust,
 “ Place or Employment under their Majesties in this King-
 “ dom.

How this *Vote* came not to be Pass'd into an Act, may easily be imagin'd; and the *Scots* soon saw King *William's* Ministers would hinder it for fear of the Example. Such a Bill in *England* would have kept 150 Members out of the House of Commons, and almost half as many out of the Lords House; Members that were most Faithful to the French Interest, as may appear by the Lists of those that voted against King *William's* being made King: And for this Reason a *Scots* Gentleman speaking of the above-mention'd Vote, says, *It was most censur'd by some of the English from an Apprehension, that what of this Nature pass'd into an Act at Edinburgh, might have been drawn into Precedent at Westminster.* The same Gentleman speaking of King *William's* Boundless Mercy, has these Reflections upon it, so just, that I cannot help repeating them. Now having mention'd his Majesty's Grace, I'll venture to say, that after all the Mercy he hath exercis'd towards his own and his People's Enemies, there is not one either converted to his Interest by it, or that reckons himself oblig'd to him for it: But instead of attributing their Impunity to his Majesty's Grace, they ascribe it to the Pusillanimity of the Government; and in the Room of being brought over to serve him, they are embolden'd to go on in their Conspiracies against his Person and Dignity. What follows is so true, that I cannot but hope it will have some good Effect on your Lordship by applying it to the late Managers: Nor

will they ever account themselves indebted to his Mercy, till he hath made some of them the Objects of his Justice.

Having already made mention of the Errors of King William's Ministry, in keeping suspected Persons in the Militia Commissions, let me remember you now of one dangerous Consequence of it among many others. In the Year 1692, when the French were Forming an Army at La Hogue to bring over King James from Normandy, an Order was sent to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Surrey to raise the Militia of that County; but those Worthy Gentlemen thought fit to abscond, to avoid the putting that Commission in Execution; and yet when 'twas complain'd of, and others recommended, the latter were also objected against by the Courtiers, as *Men of Warmth and Party-men*. I must confess, when the Honour, Interest and Security of the Government are in question, I desire to be esteem'd in such Cases a *Man of Warmth* and a *Party-man*, and that my Duty and Affection to my King and Country may flame out in Zeal. There was a Bold Briton dedicated a little Tract to King William in the Year 1692; in which Dedication he presumes to give his Majesty much honest, tho' plain Advice; and this among the rest:

Let the Insolence of your Enemies be Rebuk'd, and Rebels and Traytors to your Government be severely Punish'd, and not Courted and Caress'd; for in the present State of Affairs, all Mercy to your Enemies, is Cruelty to Your Self and Friends; and it encourages your Enemies and disheartens your loyal Subjects to see these Insolents brave the Government unpunish'd, and your Treacherous Ministers soliciting the Pardon of every Condemn'd Traytor, and making their Court to King James at the Price of your Safety, is most provoking to every good Man: Besides, it looks like your having a Doubt of your own Right and Title to the Government, to be thus backward in asserting it, and is so interpreted by the Jacobites.

It is the Nature of the *Criminal Faction* to be *Noisy* and *Clamorous*; and they will, like true *Bullies*, look big even while they are beaten. They will sometimes talk of the *Church*, and sometimes of their *Numbers*; and never fail of bragging of their *Land-Interest* under the Burthen of *Ten thousand Mortgages*. Upon which I cannot help going out of the way a little to mind what poor Shifts they were driven to last *Parliament*, to get *Landed Men* to stand for them. As Sir G. M. whose Land was in *Twenty Counties*, to patch up a *Three hundred a Year*; and C——ll——r, whose Land was in *Drury-Lane*, meaning a Pension from the *Players*; yet was he made a *Member* by the Recommendation of B——k, and One of the *Twelve*: For these Men vary their *Tone* as the *Weather* sets with them; and having no *Principles*, it cannot be expected they should keep to any; but they can bounce and bustle, and turn every thing to their Advantage. If they are prosecuted, the *Church* is in *Danger*, for your Lordship may live to find that *Harry Gambol* will be as much the *Church* as *Frank Scamony*. If they go off with *Impunity*, they are *Innocent*, or the Government *Impotent*. And the Persuasion of the Ministers after the Revolution, that they might be gain'd by good Usage, or would be dangerous under *Punishment*, was the False Step on which the *Faction* insensibly Founded a Strength in and out of *Parliament*, which often brought the Constitution into the utmost Peril.

The Ministers did not only continue the Leaders of the *Indemnify'd Party* in the *Lieutenancy* all over *England*, they had also the Commissions of the Peace put into their Hands. The Matter, I find, was discours'd of in a Treatise publish'd by a Noble Peer, the Earl of *Warrington*, soon after the *Invasion* of *La Hogue* was prevented by Admiral *Russel's* beating the *French Fleet*. I see so much Treas-

chery in the whole Management of the King's Affairs, says his Lordship, that I have scarce Patience to think of it. The whole Administration is put into such Hands, as would make a Man believe, that a Design is deeply and strongly laid to bring back King James; most of the Justices of the Peace throughout England, (whose faithful Execution of the Laws is the Strength of the Government) are now such as would certainly be ready to bid him welcome; and many of them are so scandalous in their very Morals, that the Queen was constrained by Proclamations to order the Execution of the Laws against Debauchery among themselves. Every body knows what a Sway the Justices of the Peace bear in the Country, and how they influence Elections. There are few of them who pretend their Power is less than it is, or indeed do not endeavour to make it more formidable, than useful, to the Publick. By this means the Importance of their Station is thrown on their Person: And that has a Glaring with the People; which makes them sometimes to value their Merit as much as they fear their Power. Thus do they bias their Judgment, and dispose 'em to be under their Direction in all Things. For an Instance of which, I could name a Man to your Lordship, who with a very poor Fortune and Capacity, has been able to carry Ten or Twenty Freeholders to Brentford with him, at an Election for Knights of the Shire; when his Neighbour, worth 40000 l. could not make a Vote but his own. The late Managers were so sensible of this, that they oblig'd their Purse to turn almost all the Gentlemen in England out of the Commission of the Peace, who would not come into their French Measures. If here and there a Gentleman of Revolution Principles was continu'd, he had Four or Five of his Tory-Rory Neighbours to keep him Company; and the People knowing he had no Interest at Court but precarious, kept in the Commission, were no more in

fluenc'd by him than by a *Constable*. How does your Lordship think a Man of Mr. C—n's Estate could carry it for so populous and so rich a County as that of *Sussex*, had there been above Five *Whig Justices* of the Peace, and Three *Deputy Lieutenants* in the County? The same may be said of most of the *Shires* in *England*. This was the Occasion that so many *Addresses* were sent up; wherein was great Affectation of not mentioning the *Protestant Succession*, which they industriously endeavour'd to have render'd as disagreeable a Word as a *Coffin*. Your Lordship, I know, will not wonder that a Person, who was turn'd out of *Commission* in the *Army* for Disaffection to King *William*, should be put by the *Purse* into that of the Peace in the late *Management*. I can't imagine what need there was of such an open Defiance of the *Protestant* and *English Interest*, unless it was that the Gentleman in *York-Buildings* wanted a *Back* in his Neighbourhood.

Some People are apt to neglect these Things, as if the Matter was indifferent, whom the *Militia* and the *Publick Peace* were intrusted with; as if it was all one, whether with *Friends* or *Enemies* to *France*; as if such Men could not do much Hurt, or not enough to make the *Country* uneasy about it. For my part, I don't believe the *Country* would be at all uneasy to have an Honest, Sober, Good-natur'd Gentleman put in the room of a Blustering, Persecuting *Brave*; and a Man, of 1000 *l.* a Year put in the Place of one of 100 *l.* I never found but the *Clergy* in my Neighbourhood in the *Country*, as often as they had Business with him, were as ready to run to a *Whig Justice*, as to a *Tory*: And one of *Sackeverell's* Brethren and Admirers, confess'd to me, that they had always better Usage from the former. This, at least, the Gentlemen who were displac'd by the *Purse* may expect, that they shall fare as well for standing heartily by the

Protestant Succession, by the *Confederacy*, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *Wise Administration* during the War, as those who were so mutinous for a *Separate Peace*, and so cold in the Interests of the *House of Hanover*. To imagine that *Forbearance* will make *Converts*, or that *Men of Warmth* may do *Prejudice* in the *Prosecution of Justice*, will be attended with the same Effects, as the *Healing Measures* of *King William's* Ministers were; of which we have mention'd the Consequences: The *Enemies* to the *Constitution* will be encourag'd at all times to attempt its *Subversion*; looking on its Friends as a base, dastardly People, afraid of every thing but a *Frenehman*. Great was the Clamor of good *Englishmen* after the *Revolution* at the Steps then taken, the fatal *Moderation* of the *Government*, and the employing its *Enemies*; but those that made it were blam'd for their too much Zeal: When the *Consent of a Kingdom*, says one of their Accusers, speaking of the *Indemnity Bill*, has drawn a *Vail of Oblivion* over pass'd *Miscarriages*; it is then *Ungentleman-like*, if not odious, to have too good a *Memory*. I shall, doubtless, be thought one of those ill-bred *Britons*, for remembering what the late Managers would have done for us; That they would have depriv'd us of the *Inestimable Blessing* of our present Sovereign, and have set a *Popish King* on his *Throne*; that they would have sold us to *France*, and enslav'd us and our *Posterity* for ever: Not to mind your *Lordship* of the *Peace*, the *Twelve Lords*, the *Treaty of Commerce* with *France* and *Spain*, the *Catalans*, the *Tyranny* of the *Commission of Accounts*, and the *Insolence* of the whole *Faction*: How *Ungentleman-like* is it to twit 'em in the Teeth with such *Pica-dillos*? But, Thanks be to God, they have no *Act of Grace*, to give 'em a Right to the good *Breeding* that was in *Fashion* Five and Twenty Years ago; and the *Heads* of the *Party* have almost ever since

been putting us in mind of their great Affection to King *James's* Son, and the *French* Interest. That they themselves ever had it in their Power to endanger the Constitution, is another Effect of the Lenity of King *William's* Reign, and the credulous good Nature of his *Friends*; one of whom wrote a Tract in Vindication of their Easiness with respect to the *Indemnify'd* Party, and blames the Men of Warmth for want of Christian Charity. They would introduce a Maxim, says he, than which nothing cou'd be more unjust, nor more unfitted for the Condition of Human Life, which is a State of Weakness and Recollection, that no subsequent Behaviour can expiate for any past Failings. They only contemplate and expose the frail Side of those they don't affect, and won't allow the Ballance to be laid for them, of the Good and Evil they have done, to make a proportionable Abatement according to Prudence and Equity. This was a very hard Case. But what Allowance would the Act of Grace-Men have made? Why truly, no less than to have all the Illegalities and Cruelties of King *Charles* and King *James's* Reign abated for the one Consideration, that the Criminals had sworn to King *William* purely to have an Opportunity to betray him.

As to the late Managers, I am very willing, that their Account should be fairly stated, and the Good and the Bad put into the Balance: It will be found to be just like *Staffs* in the Medley.

Debtor.

By sinking the Publick Credit in King *William's* Reign reckoning the Effect it had on the Bank, East-India Company, Navy Bills, Ordnance-Tallies, upon all the Funds, Five Millions and a Half. By Ditto, since that Time, according to the lowest Computation, the same Sum. In both Eleven Millions.

Creditor.

By Services in the late King's Reign a London Bank.

By Ditto in the present New Scheme.

Amounting in both,

To 00000, 00

To which Account must be now added, the *Peace*, the *Doxen*, the *Catalans*, the *Commerce-Treaties*, and the like ; and let the *Good* be put in the Scale with the *Bad*, the latter will not be a Feather the lighter. For the late *Managers*, when they declar'd for *France* and the *Pretender*, did only in an open manner, what they had been doing clandestinely ever since the Revolution ; there being hardly a Debate in Parliament from that time to this, wherein the Chief of them did not distinguish themselves by opposing the Interest of their *Country*.

It was not Two Years after the Revolution, that the *Har——ys*, the *Fo——ys*, the *P——n's*, the *W——ns*, the *Har——ts*, I know not for what Reason, but their private Pique and Interest, quitted the *Whig* Party, in which they had been bred, and fell in with the *Tory* ; and ever since, your Lordship will find them in all the Black Lists with the *Seymours*, the *Musgraves*. &c. watching all Opportunities to embroil the Affairs of the Government, in order to bring about the grand Design of subverting it, which they had so nearly accomplish'd.

When the *Voluntary Association* was offer'd in the House of Commons, upon the Discovery of the *Assassination Plot*, in the Year 1695 ; you have *William Bromley*, Esq; *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; *Francis Gwyn*, Esq; *Lord Hyde*, *Francis Grevil*, Esq; *Thomas Strangways*, Esq; *Sir John Levison Gower*, &c. among those that refus'd it.

When the Dispute about the disbanding the Army came up Two or Three Years after, and *Sir Christopher Musgrave*, who said in King *James's* Parliament, *It was a deplorable thing the King had no greater Army than 19000 Men*, would not let King *William* have 8000 ; These were the Men that so strenuously stickled for disarming that King, and not letting him be in a Condition to prevent the *French King's* seizing upon *Spain*. You have al-

voted against the Court, and consequently at that time against their Country.

These were the Men that supported *J. How*, when he affronted King *William* by calling him *Felon*. For what did he do less, when he said the Partition-Treaty that King made, was a *Felonious Treaty*? tho' it is a much better one than the Treaty of *Utrecht*, after the Expence of Seventy Millions, and the Loss of 500000 Mens Lives. That the *Har--ys* were the Foremost of the Faction, we very well remember; and there was not a Vote for the *French* Interest, which had not the Assent of every one of the late Managers, who were old enough to sit in the House of Commons: Nay, no sooner was *St. J--n* qualify'd by his Age, but he lifted himself with them; and one of the first Votes he ever gave in Parliament was for violating the Rights of the People, in Voting the Imprisonment of the *Kentish* Petitioners, who had petition'd the Commons to enable the King to begin the last War. They discover'd, says the Ingenious Author of *Jura Populi Anglicani*, a plain Inclination to leave France in the Possession of all the Spanish Dominions. And is not *R. H.* a Ring-leader in this Tory-Party? Is not his Brother *E.* a Leading Member? Does not he attend all Ordinances, and as constantly every Week-day frequent the Service of the Church (for he is a Church-Party) in *St. Stephen's* Chappel, as he does the Conventicle every Lord's-Day? Are not the *F---s*, *Win---tons*, *St. J--n*, *H--y* of *Wey---th*, *Br---ston*, *R---yl*, and Others, of that Leven, Members of this Fraternity? Again, 'tis not to be wonder'd that the Imprisonment of the *Kentish* Petitioners should have the Voices of the major Part of the House of Commons, when, besides the great Inclination discover'd by the *Sp---r* [*Har--y*], *Sir Edw. Seymour*, *Sir Barth. Shower*, *Mr. John How*, *Mr. Hammond*, *Mr. Harcourt*, and Others press'd violently for it: And all with a View to prevent that Glori-

ous War to which they put such an Infamous End ; when by using still the *Church's* Name, they had thrust themselves into the Ministry. So far did these ill Instruments go, that when the Elector of *Bavaria*, on the King of *Spain's* Death, sent over an Envoy to King *William*, on purpose to promise he would keep *Flanders* till the War was declar'd, if the Court of *England* could then get the Parliament to declare for it ; that they fell upon those who were of that Opinion, and by their Piques and Squabbles hinder'd the King's taking quick and vigorous Measures, forcing him upon a Necessity to Dissolve the Parliament that was then sitting ; and before another could meet, *Flanders* and *Italy* were lost, and the War they would have prevented made absolutely necessary

These very Men did afterwards fall in with the hated *Tack* to confound Matters in the last War, and were all of 'em to a Man *Sacheverell's* Champions, that indeed was their only Merit. By that means did they acquire the Power which renders them so guilty. I am so Ungentleman-like, as to remind your Lordship of these Things, that you may see how Incurable they are, as well as how Criminal ; and what little Hopes there are of doing any Good by Forbearance with them, they so fatally abus'd the Moderation of King *William's*, and the best part of Queen *Anne's* Reigns ; and will abuse whatever Moderation they meet with in any other.

Shou'd the People of *Oxford* so far despise the Justice of our Laws, as to chuse Sir *Con. P----*s to be one of their Representatives, wou'd it not be a sure sign of the Inveteracy of the Faction ; and that they wou'd every where be represented by the King and Kingdom's Enemies, if they were as much Masters in other Places, as they are at the University ? But let 'em snarl and rail in Corners ; the general Joy and Satisfaction of the People in the Present Go-

vernment, will not be long disturb'd by these *Mur-murers*. All good *Britons* will chearfully acquiesce in his Majesty's Measures; his *Wisdom* being the greatest *Security* of their Happiness; and I can see no manner of Danger in *punishing* those that have been in a *Confederacy* with *France*, to destroy our own *Liberties*, and the *Liberties* of all *Europe*, but a great deal in letting them go off with *Impunity*. I know, very well, that there will be a *disaffected* Party, and perhaps, some half-witted disgusted Hero may think it his Interest to countenance them; perhaps some hot-headed angry Clergy-man may also cry aloud and spare not, as *Sacheverell*, *Welton*, *Higgins*, *Trap*, and the rest of 'em, have done for these Three or Four Years, of the *Church's Danger*. But your Lordship knows that Pretence ever groundless and *seditions*, was grown so stale that the *Faction* was ashamed to make use of it in the latter Part of the last Reign: Besides, the *Nation* having been trick'd by it into *Clamour* and *Confusion* in King *William's* Reign, and into *Ruin* afterwards; can we imagine, they will give an Ear again to such vain and factious Insinuations, for the Sake of half a Dozen *Criminals*, whose Principals and Morals are a Scandal to the pure Church, whose Name they have only in their *Mouths*, without ever having her *Interests* in their *Hearts*?

The Guilty being punish'd for an Example to their Abettors, I agree with your Lordship, that it should be all our Endeavours to suppress *Party*, and unite in Loyalty to the King, and love to our Countrey. Perhaps the Number of the *Criminals* is too great to remember every one of them. But if two private Men should dare to take on them a Commission to treat with the *Common Enemy* in a clandestine Manner, contrary to the Engagements of the most necessary Alliances: If two or three bold ambitious Men should, in Opposition to the

Sense and Interest of all *Europe*, except *France* and *Spain*, to our Honour and Safety, abandon our Confederates to Destruction, should weaken and bully our best *Friends*, and carefs and strengthen our profest *Enemies*; should trample upon our *Constitution*, should make new *Lawgivers*, to skreen themselves from the *Law*; and all this without having their Reward, I can't see what *Crime* a Man can commit against his *Countrey*, and not hope to be enrich'd and ennobled by it, instead of being condemn'd and punish'd.

It is not a hundred Years ago that a *Treasurer* who had been made a *Lord*, was *Unlorded*, and his *Estate* and *Dignity* made answerable for his *Male-Practices*; as was the Case of the Earl of *Middlesex*. And I cou'd give many Instances out of ancient History, of the wise *Severity* of the *Greeks* and *Romans* towards the *Betrayers* of their *Countrey*. That *Roman* who shou'd have pity'd a *Roman*, punish'd for contriving to betray *Rome* to *Carthage*, wou'd surely have been thought to have deserv'd, and probably might have suffer'd the same Fate. The *Heads* of such *Traitors* did not only pay for their *Treason*, their whole *Race* was involv'd in their *Ruin*, their *Palaces* demolish'd, and *Corn* sown on their *Foundations*, to bury even their very *Memories* in their *Rubish*; their *Posterity* renouncing their *Names*, and every one thinking himself accus'd, that had the Misfortune to be of their *Family*.

We have the most glorious Prospect of a great and flourishing Kingdom, of as much *Happiness* as the late *Managers* threaten'd us with *Misery*. And shall those *Managers* enjoy peaceably the Blessings of that *Reign* which they wou'd have intercepted, and given us instead of it a *Popish King*, and a *French Tyranny*? One cannot be too *Ungentleman-like* on this Occasion, nor too often remember them of their *Treasonable Projects* against the *Protestant Suc-*

cession. I am so far from thinking that to let the *Laws* exert their Vigor against such *Criminals*, would make any one but their *Fellow Criminals* uneasy, that I take it to be the only Means of quieting the Minds, not only of all good Subjects at *Home*, but of all our good Friends *Abroad*; and the only Way to recover our *Interest* and *Reputation* in *Europe*, by shewing the World, That it was not the *British Nation* who deserted their Confederates, and betrayed their best Friends, but *Five or Six* tricking enterprising *Managers*, who having, by their wicked Arts, usurp'd the *Management*, had no other Way to support themselves in it, but by sacrificing our *Interest*, *Honour* and *Safety*, to their *Avarice* and *Ambition*. If they had been Men whom the *Allies* cou'd have trusted; If their *Characters* had not destroy'd all *Confidence* in them, perhaps they might not have so soon sent their *Emessaries* to *France* to beg a Peace of the *Vanquish'd*: But whether their having made a scandalous and ruinous Treaty necessary to their Preservation, will extenuate the Guilt of it, and plead for a second *Indemnity-Bill* in their Favour, I shall leave to your Lordship to determine, there being nothing else to be said for them.

As the greater Offenders ought not to escape the Hands of *Justice*, so should an Eye also be had upon the less. It was the Neglect of the *Pulpit* and *Press*, which brought Matters to such a fatal Pass after *Sacheverell's Tryal*. No sooner was the *Queen* dead, and the King likely to come in as peaceably as he did, but the distinguish'd *Trumpeters* of the *Town* began to alarm them with Fear of *Church-Perils*: *Smith* of *St. Sepulchre's* particularly insulted the *Protestant Succession*; and intimated to his *Auditory*, that the *Successor* was not in the *Interests* of our Religion. And since His Majesty's Arrival, *Sacheverell* made an Harangue of the like Tendency. The beginning of his Sermon was to set forth what

Crimes, what Wickedness Men had been guilty of to acquire *Earthly Crowns*. It was plain, that his Dissatisfaction in the Removal of his *Patrons* from the Posts they had usurp'd, was insinuated as a very great Crime. This Point he touch'd with much Fervency in his *frothy Way* ; but in the latter Part of his Sermon, where he was to urge how much more industrious Men ought to be to obtain the *Heavenly Crown*, he was as flat and insipid, as if he had been speaknig of a Thing which he was sure would never fall to his Lot.

Your Lordship will say to this, there is no Help for it ; and that we have paid too much for endeavouring to *roast a Clergyman*. I doubt not, if the State would vigorously enjoin all the *Diocesans* to do their utmost to put a Stop to *seditionous Preaching*, it would have the desired Effect : And those *Diocesans* who distinguish'd themselves by the Neglect of such Injunctions, would be too much expos'd to the Resentment of an injur'd Government and Nation, to try the Experiment. It is certain, the late *Managers* did not put their Power to a worse Use, than in making the *Condemn'd Doctor* Rector of a *Parish* bigger than most *Cities* in *England* : His Carriage in it has indeed answer'd his Character, and he is abhor'd and dispis'd by much the greater Part of his *Parishioners*. But to pin such a worthless Wretch down upon them for Life, to give him an Opportunity to torment them as long as he lives ; for as to corrupting them, there is not much Fear of it, his *Practices* preventing any Attention to his *Precepts* ; This was a Work none could have done but those who car'd for neither Mens Bodies nor Souls, so their vile Passions were pleas'd by it. This bad Man's Promotion will encourage all *Thoughtless Hair-brain'd* Clergymen to aim at Distinction, by defying the Government : An Evil, for which a speedy Remedy ought to be found out by our *Spiritual Fa-*

thers ; and truly, if they can't find one, 'twill give us but a mean Opinion of our *Ecclesiastical Constitution*, which is so imperfect that it cannot redress so flagrant a *Grievance*.

Equal Care should be taken of the *Press* : It is already hard at Work to beat a new Alarm, and fright the *Rabble* into Mutiny. The late *Managers* were so far from sending *Damere* and *Purchase*, the Leaders of the *Rebellious Mob*, to the *Gallows*, to deter others from the like *Treasonable Crimes*, that they made *Damere* the *Q——n's Waterman*, and suffer'd Contributions to be rais'd for them at the Door of the *House of Commons*. This Encouragement keeps up the Spirit of *Rebellion* in the *Factionous Multitude* ; and that Spirit is inflam'd by the *Libels* hawk'd and bawl'd about the Streets ; such as, *Stand fast to the Church*, *Trick upon Trick*, *The State-Gamester*, *A Cat may look upon a King*, and the like. True, those *Half-peny Papers* have nothing in 'em but the *Title*, and that's enough to produce the mischievous Effects intended by it : For 'tis not only to get those *Scoundrels* who cry them *Bread*, some of 'em have confess'd they were hir'd to bawl their *Sedition* about the Streets ; and we all know that the *Faction* have engag'd them to cry nothing that makes against them. They will not touch a *Whig Paper*, tho' they are sure to get as much by it. This *Grievance* has been neglected ever since the *Revolution*, and Mr. *Johnson* foretold what would be the Consequence of such Neglect so long ago as that Time, offering a Method to redress it without infringing the *Liberty of the Press* ; for which, as I pleaded in the *Worst of Times*, so shall I also contend in the *Best*.

The meddling with *Hawkers* and *Ballad-Singers* may be thought a Trifle ; but it ceases to be so, when we consider that the *Crying and Singing* such *Stuff*, as vile as it is, makes the *Government* familiar, and consequently contemptible to the *People*, warms

the Minds of the *Rabble*, who are more capable of *Action* than *Speculation*, and are animated by *Noise* and *Nonsense*. There was just such a Cry of *Sedition* when the *Doctor* was condemn'd. The Ministers despis'd it so long, that they were themselves despis'd by it. Some of them saw their Error at last, but 'twas too late. The *Mob* were prepar'd for Violence, and they were hooted and bawl'd out of their *Ministry*. The greatest Mischief arises from the small Papers, and their being nois'd about the Streets: 'Tis the quickest and surest Way *Sedition* has to take. Pamphlets work slowly, and the Operation of one Pamphlet is often spoil'd by that of another. Besides, the *Publishers* of 'em are to be come at, and the *Printer* and *Publisher* being as much accountable for the Offence they give as the *Author*, the State will know how to find out and chastise the *Offenders*. Their *Liberty* therefore ought not to be abridg'd, but those that abuse it to be punish'd. If there is not due and speedy Care taken in these Matters, the *Faction* will most certainly grow upon the *Government*. The Consequence of which would be fatal enough, if it only Screen'd the *Chiefs* of it, the late *Managers*, from *Punishment*.

I have mention'd to your Lordship a certain and ready Way of putting an End to *Half-penny Sedition* and *Street Politicks*; and your Lordship having promis'd me to mention it to those whose Duty it is to watch over such Things, I hope That, or some other Method, will be put in Practice to deprive the *Enemies* of the *Government* of this their last and most pitiful Resource.

F I N I S.

Coll.
West.
6.24